

Appendix I -- Safety

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Poisonous Plants

- Keep all plants away from small children: Teach children never to eat unknown plants.
- Different parts of plants are poisonous. Phone the Poison Control Center before treating a child who has eaten a plant. Follow their directions. Keep an unexpired bottle of Syrup of Ipecac in a locked place if your policy allows. Use it only if the Poison Control Center tells you to make a child vomit.

POISONOUS PLANTS (not a complete list):

Flower Garden Plants

Autumn Crocus
Bleeding Heart
Chrysanthemum
Daffodil
Foxglove
Hyacinth
Iris
Jonquil
Lily of the Valley
Morning Glory
Narcissus

House Plants

Bird of Paradise
Castor Bean
Dumbcane (Dieffenbachia)
English Ivy
Holly
Jequirty Bean (Rosary Pea)
Jerusalem Cherry
Mistletoe
Mother-in-Law
Philodendron

Trees and Shrubs

Black Locust
Boxwood
Elderberry
English Yew
Horse Chestnut
Oak Tree
Oleander
Rhododendron

Vegetable Garden Plants

Sprouts and green parts of potato
Rhubarb leaves
Green parts of tomato
Wild Plants
Bittersweet
Buttercups
Jack-in-the-Pulpit
Jimson Weed
Mushrooms (certain ones)
Nightshade
Poison Hemlock
Poison Ivy
Oak
Sumac
Skunk Cabbage

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Safety for Infants (birth to one year old)

Typical Developmental Characteristics	Injury Risks	Injury Prevention Measures Always have close adult supervision. Never leave an infant in the care of a young child.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completely dependent on caregivers • Needs frequent feeding, diapering, and comforting • Communicates needs by crying • Limited head and body control • Motor skills developing rapidly from wiggling to rolling, reaching out, crawling, pulling up, cruising and walking • Puts things in mouth. • Doesn't understand danger. 	Falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never leave infant alone on changing table or bed. • Use sturdy high chair with safety strap. • Do not use infant walker. • Use gate on stairs and protective rails on balconies.
	Suffocation Strangulation Choking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put infant to sleep on back. • Use cribs with slats <2³/₈" wide, tight-fitting mattress, no corner posts. • Don't put infant to sleep on waterbed, bean bag, sheepskin, pillow, down comforter. • Don't feed infants nuts, whole grapes, hot dog rounds, meat chunks, candy. • Keep coins, jewelry, small toys, plastic bags, balloons out of reach. • Tie up window shade cords. • Don't dress infant in hoods with drawstrings. • Know how to save a choking infant
	Drowning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never leave infant alone in or near tub, pool, bodies of water. Fence in pools. • Don't leave water in 5-gallon buckets. • Know rescue breathing for infants.
	Poisoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use child safety caps on medicine. • Store medicine, cosmetics, alcohol, tobacco, cleaning fluids, chemicals out of reach. • Post poison control number next to telephone. • Have Syrup of Ipecac on hand.
	Burns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower water temperature to <120 degrees F. • Never leave infant alone near hot liquids. • Install screens over fireplace and heaters. • Put safety covers on electric outlets. Keep electric cords out of reach. • Install smoke detectors.
	Motor Vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure in an infant car seat and seat belt, in back seat, when riding in car or truck.
	Violence Child Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn about child development. • Develop stress reduction skills and a support system. • Don't shake or hit the infant.

Adapted from Safety First: Preventing and Managing Childhood Injuries

Safety for Toddlers (1–3 years old)

Typical Developmental Characteristics	Injury Risks	Injury Prevention Measures Always have close adult supervision. Never leave a toddler in the care of a young child.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very dependent on caregivers but increasing independence • Curious • Walks, climbs, runs, and explores the environment • Can open doors and drawers • Imitates older children and adults • Wants to do things for self • Can have strong emotions and intense interactions with others • Increasing verbal ability to express needs and wants Says “no” • Has limited understanding of danger • May begin toilet learning 	Falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use gate on stairs and protective rails on balconies. • Move furniture away from windows. Install window screens and guards. • Use safe play equipment <3 feet high over sand, wood chips or rubber mat.
	Suffocation Strangulation Choking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach toddler not to put non-food items in mouth. • Don’t feed toddler nuts, whole grapes, hot dog rounds, meat chunks, candy. • Keep coins, jewelry, small toys, plastic bags, balloons out of reach. • Tie up window shade cords. • Don’t dress toddler in hoods with drawstrings. • Know how to save a choking child.
	Drowning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never leave toddler alone in or near tub, pool, bodies of water. • Fence in pools. • Don’t leave water in 5-gallon buckets. • Know rescue breathing for children.
	Poisoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use child safety caps on medicine. Never call medicine “candy.” • Keep medicine, cosmetics, alcohol, tobacco, cleaning fluids, chemicals out of reach. • Use safety latches on cabinets. • Post poison control number next to telephone. • Have Syrup of Ipecac on hand.
	Burns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach not to touch stove or play with fire. • Lower water temperature to <120 degrees F. • Never leave toddler alone near hot liquid, stove or fire. • Cook on back burners and turn pot handles to rear. • Keep matches and lighters out of reach. • Install screens over fireplace and heaters. • Put safety covers on electric outlets. Keep electric cords out of reach. • Install smoke detectors.
	Motor Vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach to hold hands and cross street at crosswalk with green light and “walk” signs. • Secure in a child car seat and seat belt, in back seat, when riding in car or truck.
	Violence Child Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn about child development. • Develop stress reduction skills and a support system. • Discipline with positive guidance. Don’t hit or belittle the child. • Limit television to <2 hours/day—no violent shows. • Teach toddler to use words instead of hitting. • Teach toddler not to touch knives, sharp tools, firearms. • Lock up firearms separate from ammunition.

Adapted from *Safety First: Preventing and Managing Childhood Injuries*

Alternatives to Toxic Art Materials

AVOID:

- Powdered clay (contains silica, which is easily inhaled and harmful to the lungs)
- Glazes that contain lead
- Paints that require solvents, such as turpentine, to clean brushes
- Cold-water or commercial dyes that contain chemical additives
- Permanent markers (may contain toxic solvents)
- Instant paper maché (may contain lead or asbestos)
- Epoxy, instant glues, or other solvent- based glues (like rubber cement)
- Powdered tempera paints
- Chalk that creates dust
- Aerosol sprays

USE:

- Wet clay which can't be inhaled
- Poster paints
- Water-based paints
- Natural dyes, such as vegetables, onion skins, etc.
- Water-based materials
- Black and/or white newspaper and library paste or liquid starch
- Water-based white glue or library paste
- Liquid paints
- Crayons
- Water-based materials

Child Care Safety Check List

CRIBS

Make sure cribs meet current national safety standards and are in good condition. Look for a certification safety seal. Older cribs may not meet current standards. Crib slats should be no more than 2-3 /8" apart, and mattresses should fit snugly.

- *This can prevent strangulation and suffocation associated with older cribs and mattresses that are too small.*

SOFT BEDDING

Be sure that no pillows, soft bedding, or comforters are used when you put babies to sleep. Babies should be put to sleep on their backs in a crib with a firm, flat mattress.

- *This can help reduce Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and suffocation related to soft bedding.*

PLAYGROUND SURFACING

Look for safe surfacing on outdoor playgrounds – at least 12 inches of wood chips, mulch, sand or pea gravel, or mats made of safety-tested rubber or rubber-like materials.

- *This helps protect against injuries from falls, especially head injuries.*

PLAYGROUND MAINTENANCE

Check playground surfacing and equipment regularly to make sure they are maintained in good condition.

- *This can help prevent injuries, especially from falls.*

SAFETY GATES

Be sure that safety gates are used to keep children away from potentially dangerous areas, especially stairs.

- *Safety gates can protect against many hazards, especially falls.*

WINDOW BLIND AND CURTAIN CORDS

Be sure miniblinds and venetian blinds do not have looped cords. Check that vertical blinds, continuous looped blinds, and drapery cords have tension or tie-down devices to hold the cords tight.

- *These safety devices can prevent strangulation in the loops of window blind and curtain cords.*

CLOTHING DRAWSTRINGS

Be sure there are no drawstrings around the hood and neck of children's outerwear clothing. Other types of clothing fasteners, like snaps, zippers, or hook and loop fasteners (such as Velcro), should be used.

- *Drawstrings can catch on playground and other equipment and can strangle young children.*

RECALLED PRODUCTS

Check that no recalled products are being used and that a current list of recalled children's products is readily visible.

- *Recalled products pose a threat of injury or death. Displaying a list of recalled products will remind caretakers and parents to remove or repair potentially dangerous children's toys and products.*

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information about children's safety and recalls of children's toys and products, contact: U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207. Toll-free hotline: 1-800-638-2772. Website: www.cpsc.gov (click on "recalls"). To get all CPSC recall information sent directly to you by: Fax, send your name and fax number to 301-504-0399; E-mail: send an e-mail message to listproc@cpsc.gov and, in the message area, enter: Join CPSCINFO-L

